EUROPE.

BY THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The mails of the Canada reached this city from Bos ten at about 9 o'clock last evening. We give below whatever is of importance in our files of journals, that has not been anticipated by the telegraph.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg of Jan. 20, contains a leading article, the third that it has published since the commencement of the war. The following is a translation of the article:
"Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited

Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions of peace concerted between the coalised Powers and Austria had been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the Cabinet of Vienna.

"Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of concidation, by pointing out, in a dispatch bearing date the 11th (23d) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the encrifices which it was prepared to make with a view to the restoration of prace.

in constant disputes with those Fowers whose suggest, without their concurrence, we were seeking to enlist; and, say what you please, and guarded as may be the language of the bill, it is indisputable to my mind that in carrying out the provisions of that Foreign Enlistment bill, if you did not infringe upon the letter, you have proceeded in opposition to the spirit of the mnnicipal law of the United States [Hear, hear]. It

The Earl of CLARENDOS—My noble friend has addressed several inquiries to her Majesty's Government with reference to her Majesty's Speech, and I wish to take an early opportunity of replying to them, and will commence with the last topic to which he has referred—I mean the state of our relatious with the United States of America. I may state my entire concurrence in the view which my noble freind epposite has taken with respect to the settlement of one of the points in dispute between the two Governments. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common-sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case correspondence is useless, and I lost to time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be

tration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted; it has been renewed, and I hope that upon further consideration, the Government of the the United States will consent to it. With respect

the United States will consent to it. With respect to the other point to which my noble friend has alluded—I mean recruiting in the United States—I must say that I do not think that it would be convenient for her Majesty in her speech from the throne to enter minutely into such matters of difference, nor do I think that such a course would be likely to lead to a friendly solution. Such a subject could not have been alluded to without the Government being

opinion which may exist has reference to bygon transactions; and I cannot believe the two nations having been bound together, as the noble Earl ha

having been bound together, as the noble Earl has observed, by such unity of interests, that such a question as this is not capable of a speedy and amicable solution [Hearl. With the conduct of Mr. Crampton we are perfectly satisfied; for I am convinced that neither intentionally, nor unintentionally, nor accidentally, did he violate any law of the United States. I, therefore, do hope that the question will be brought to a satisfactory solution; but I do not think that that

result would have been promoted by any allusion to it in the Queen's Speech; and sorry, indeed, should I be if our friends on the other side of the Atlantic were to think that the absence of any allusion to them was treating them with anything like contempt or disre-spect [Hear, hear].

THE "TIMES" ON THE DEBATE.

THE "TIMES" ON THE DEBATE.

From The Lendon Timer, Feb. 2

The omission of the United States from the Queen's speech provokes the criticism of Lord Derby, and may possibly be a source of some additional bitterness on the other side of the Atlantic; but probably the United States were well left out, for there is nothing that we could say about them just now that is likely to please them. For our own sake, as well as here, we could most sincerely wish that the machine of Government in the creat Republic worked a little more rememb in the creat Republic worked as little more

we could most sincerely wish that the machine of Government in the great Republic worked a little more smoothly, and was not so apt to get clogged in some places and stimulated to violent and destructive action in others. Differences have arisen, as they will arise occasionally between the best friends, between us and the American Republic. War, always odious and destructive, would be against such an enemy a thousand times more revolting than arainst any other. To sweep her commerce from the seas, to destroy her navy, to ravage her seaboard, would be feats neither difficult nor dangerous to a Power with such forces as Great Britain now possesses, but little would be the honor and heavy the loss of this suicidal triumph. We are unwilling to fight, not because we fear our enemies, for never were conditions of cembat more unequal than those would be between

of combat more unequal than those would be between Great Britain and the United States at this moment, but I cause we cannot bring ourselves to regard them as enemies at all. When Lucan spoke of a more than

civil war, he must surely have alluded to such a wa as would be waged between Great Britain and Nort

America. The parent devastating the fair inheritance of the child, kindred hands employed in rooting out that prosperity the increase of which has overflowed in tide of riches into this island, are subjects too painful for contemplation, and from which the mind of every En

glishman turns aside with unconquerable disgust. Let us have war, if need be, with any other nation, but not with those colonies—the product historic monument we possess—the most enduring memorial of Anglo-Saxon greatness.

Yet what can we do, and how avert that which this extraordinary nation or those who have at least the

Yet what can we do, and how avert that which this extraordinary nation, or those who have at least the legal right to speak in its name, seem to be determined to bring upon us? Were the whole attention of the whole public mind of America bent upon the question, we might hope for a satisfaction and reconciliation; but what is to be done with a nation which is drifting heedlessly into war with a people possessing a splendid army and the fivest navy in the world, while it possesses, in truth neither the one nor the other? A few thousand soldiers scattered over an immense continent, and vessels carrying in all about 500 gams, are fiverally all the resources with which the United States confront the enormous ficet and well-trained armies of England, about to be set at liberty by the impending peace with Rassia. If we were the aggressors—it, taking advantage of the enormous disparity of our forces, we had been mean and there except to force a quarrel in

"This two-fold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compalsory cessa-tion imposed by the rigor of the senson on the military operations in order to respond to the manimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favor of a speedy

peace. "In the dispatch cited above the Imperial Govern-"In the dispatch cited above the Imperial Government had taken for basis the Four Points of guarantee
admitted by the Conferences at Vienna, and had proposed, with regard to the Third Point—which had alone
led to the rupture of the Conferences—a solution which
differed rather in form than in substance from the one
put forward at that epoch by the Allied Powers.

"The propositions transmitted to-day by the Austrian Government set out from the same fundamental
proposition—that is to say, the neutralization of the
Black Sea by a direct treaty between Russia and the
Posts, to regulate by common agreement the number

Porte, to regulate by common agreement the number of ships of war which each of the adjacent Power reserves the right of maintaining for the security of its coasts. They do not differ appreciably from those contained in the dispatch of the 11th (234) of December, except in the proposed rectification of the frontier between Moldavia and Bessarabia, in exchange for the places on the Russian territory occupied by the

enemy.
"This is not the place to inquire if these propositions better unite the conditions necessary for insuring the repose of the East and the security of Europe than those of the Russian Government. It is sufficient to establish the point that at last an agreement has been actually arrived at on many of the fundamental bases

actually arrived at on many of the fundamental bases for peace.

"In presence of this agreement of the wishes manifested by the whole of Europe, and in the face of a coalition the tendency of which was to assume larger proportions, and considering the sacrifices which a protraction of the war imposes upon Russia, the Imperial Government has deemed it its duty not to delay by accessory discussions a work the success of which would respond to its heartfelt wishes.

"It has, in consequence, just given its adhesion to the propositions transmitted by the Austrian Government as a project of preliminaries for negotiations for peace.

Peace.

"By the energy of its attitude in the face of a formidable coalition, Russia has given a measure of the sacrifices which she is prepared to make to defend her bonor and dignity; by this act of moderation the Imperial Government gives at the same time a new proof of its sincere desire to stop the effusion of blood, to conclude a struggle so grievous to civilization and humanity, and to restore to Russia and to Europe the

blessings of peace.
"It has a right to expect that the opinion of civilized nations will appreciate the act."

POPULAR FEELING IN RUSSIA.

Correspondence of The London Times. Paris, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 17th inst.

states as follows:
"I now add some further details to my letter of "I now add some further details to my letter of yesterday, which was writen in great haste and under the first impression of the important news which has astonished this city. The Moderate party says nothing about it, and its leaders maintain great reserve. The War party is very violent, and openly accuses Prince Gorchakeff of treason and speaks of Austria with the utmost bitterness—of Austria saved by Russia in 1847. According to these men, Russia cannot accept a peace which will cost her a part of her territory, and impose on her the most humiliating of all conditions, that of raising her fortresses along the coast of a sea which is a Russian lake, and this better they avenged the bonor

on her the most humiliating of all conditions, that of raising her fortresses along the coast of a sea which is a Russian lake, and this before they avenged the honor of their arms by an exploit different from that of Kars; a peace, in fine, which will finish, once for all, with the influence which they have exercised in Germany for more than a quarter of a century. The Old Russians preciet a contwhion it the Emperors gas, without being constrained by force of arms, the conditions proposed by Court Esterhazy. In fact, the conduct of the Czur gives rise to the strangest versions. Some suppose that the Cabinet of St. Perter-burg has, as before, accepted the Austrian conditions only with the intention of separating the particular interests of Germany from the general interests of Europe as represented by the Western Powers. Others pretend that no Russian diplomatist will sign a treaty of peace on these bases, for, according to them, we are far distant from 1634 and 1711; when, by the treaty of Winsma, Vladislas, Ring of Poland, forbade the Czar Michael, the founder of the Romanoff dynasty, to assume the title of Autocrat of all the Russias, and when, by the treaty of the Pruth, Achmet obliged Peter I, to raze the fortresses of Taganrog, Comenoi-Zitoun, and Sumara. Such are the remarks just now among the chiefs of the Russian party, defeated as they are. The capital has been much agitated since yesterday. According to the system of compensation which appears to have become for some time the rule of conduct of our Government, Prince Alexander Gorchakoff may soon be recalled from Vienna, as his consin has been from the Crimea. As to the interview between the two younger brothers of the Czar on the subject of the re-Crimea. As to the interview between the two younger brothers of the Czar on the subject of the re-solution which the Grand Duke Nisholas was com-missioned to make to the Grand Admiral, and which interview took place this morning only, it was of a very violent character. In spite of what is said to the contrary, the news is official and certain, and the Czar has declared formally that the Austrian proposi-Czar has declared formally that the Austrian proposi-tions were to be the bases of ulterior parific negotia-tions, and for the present may be considered as the true preliminaries of peace. It was, no doubt, to avoid painful explanations with the Grand Duke Constantine tions, and for the present may be considered as the true preliminaries of peace. It was, no doubt, to avoid painful explanations with the Grand Duke Constantine that the Emperor sent him his brother Nicholas. He even took the precaution to let his decision reach Vienna by the telegraph, and also the official note of the Chancery reach Count Esterhazy before exposing himself to domestic scenes which could only annoy and afflict him, but not change his resolution. The Grand Duke Constantine is greatly irritated against his brother. The Viceroyalty of Poland, reserved for the Grand Duke Nicholas, and which, according to usage, should fall to his lot, is no small cause of his irritation. Placed at the head of the eccentric fraction of the Russian party, of those who are named the Intractables, the Grand Admiral thought he should make himself popular, but has not succeeded, while his brother Nicholas enjoys an indisputable popularity. This young prince, loved hitherto for himself, has seen the affection of the Princess Petrowns, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg."

Another private letter from St. Petersburg of the same date, via Brussels, mentions that among the diplomatic body and at the Court the conclusion of

Another private letter from St. Petersong of the same date, via Brussels, mentions that among the diplomatic body and at the Court the conclusion of peace was regarded as inectioble—such is the term used. Nevertheless, the unconditional acceptance of the Austrian propositions had produced considerable sensation in the capital. It adds that, with the exception of the functionaries, who are of course read there, as in other capitals, to approve everything, an to eulogize every act of the Government, this sudden and most unexpected return to pacific ideas was generally ill-received, not merely by the old Muscovite party, but also by the mass of the people. The popular fanaticism had been roused to such a pitch after the fall of Sevastopol that at the present moment it is a work of difficulty to make them accept a political arrangement as necessary and designable for the cona work of difficulty to make them accept a political arrangement as necessary and desirable for the empire. The public mind was greatly agitated, and there would be nothing surprising in the fact of an outbreak.

CENTRAL AMERICA IN PARLIAMENT.

We have already given a telegraphic report of the observations on the Central American question in the House of Lords. The importance of the subject in-duces us to subjein a full account, taken from The

London Times:

The Earl of Derry—There is no country in the world with which we are bound by such ties of close and intimate relationship—none with which our commercial relations, exclusive of the ties of common language and laws, are so vast and important—none with which a war would be so mutually suicidal as with the United States [Hear]. I do not suppose that all the language which we see used by the American press, and which would be wholly unworthy of the dignity of a great country, is adopted by the American Government; but if that Government have made the representations which they are reported to have made, then I think our relations with America are most threatening, not to say most alarming. With regard to what is called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relating to Central

America, so far as I am able to judge, I agree with Her Majesty's Government in the explanations they have given; nor, looking to that treaty and to the circumstances which preceded it, can I conceive that a different equatruction can be put upon it from that put upon it by Her Majesty's Government [Hear, hear]. A dispute concerning the interpretation of a treaty is not, however, one which ought to excite great alarm as to the consequences. It forms a most fitting subject for reference to the arbitration of a friendly Power, and I trust there can be no apprehension of the rupture of friendly relations on this account [Hear, hear]. I wish I could speak as confidently with regard to the other question of dispute, because, although I taink every amende and every apology have been made by her Majesty's Government, I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the Government of the United States have, in the first place, just and reasonable cause of complaint [Hear]. When the Foreign Enlistment bill was under discussion, one objection to that measure was that we should in all probability involve ourselves in constant disputes with those Powers whose subjects, without their concurrence, we were seeking to enlisted. an unoffending neighbor, no words would have been sufficiently vigorous to reprobate our conduct; but what is to be said when a Power utterly helpless in military and naval resources insists on fixing us with a quarrel which we have as little power to avoid as it has adequately to carry out?

We find, indeed, in America an Executive Government which he and ground to exphange defeared.

We find, indeed, in America an Executive Government, which is ready enough to exchange defiance with us, but that Government is on the very eve of its dissolution, and is well known to be using a quarrel with Great Britain as a means of courting popularity for the coming elections. We have a difference with it with regard to certain places in Central America and the interpretation of treaties relating to them. Whether we are right or wrong in our view of the case we will not stop to isquire; at any rate, we have adopted the most conclinatory step in our power, for we have offered to leave the quarrel to the arbitration of any impartial State, and to abide by whatever award may be given. America rejects this offer, and continues the argument, which a succession of letters and memorials have worn completely threadbare. continues the argument, which a succession of interest and memorials have worn completely threadbare. Meanwhile a band of pirates, issuing from her own shores, seize upon a portion of the disputed territory, and, so far from repressing their outrages, we find the naval forces of the United States engaged in assisting them against the authorities of the State which they have invaded. Our offers of an amicable reference are

have invaded. Our offers of an amicable reference are refused, and armed violence, seconded by the forces of the State, is let loose to seize by force that which we in vain beg them to refer to friendly arbitration.

If we turn to another cause of quarrel—the enlistment in Canada of American citizens for the English service in the Crimea, we find a quarrel intemperately urged and vehemently pressed by the American Government, notwithstanting our disclaimer of any intensity of the contraction of the con tion to violate their municipal laws, and our offer of the amplest satisfaction to the offended dignity of the States. Amends more than enough to satisfy the States. Amends more than enough to satisfy the effended pride and wounded sensibility of any private gentleman have been effered to the American Cabinet, but offered in vain. They cannot be content with satisfaction unless it be attended with humiliation, and satisfaction unless it to a attended with numerator, are require that we should withdraw our deservedly popular Minister from Washington as an expiation to the injured dignity of the Union. We trust that this rash intention is not finally determined on, or, after so flagrant and unprovoked an insult, it may be long indeed before Washington will behold another representation of the Cobing of St. James's.

ment bill, if you did not infringe upon the letter, you have proceeded in opposition to the spirit of the immicipal law of the United States [Hear, hear]. I deeply regret that the Government should have been betrayed into such an error, and I do not wonder that at a period of great popular excitement it should have aroused angry feeling and a sense of insult on the part of perhaps the most susceptible nation in the world. At the same time I will entertain—I won't say confidence, but hope, founded on the sound common sense of that great and intelligent community, that when the first feelings of indignation and of anger have passed away—when the cause for which agitators are striving to inflame the public mind shall have ceased to exist—they will calmly and deliberately consider the unintentional character of the offense in the first place given, and that full and ample apology which I understand her Majesty's Government has made to the offended dignity of the United States, and which I think any great nation, truly conscious of its own strength, would accept as a sufficient reparation for the wrong done. [Hear, bear, I therefore venture to entertain the hope that in that quarter more friendly relations will exist, though at the same time I must say that I think her Majesty's Government would have acted more wisely, with a view to soothe any angry feeling, and to pave the way to more friendly relations, if they had inserted in her Majesty's speech a conciliatory paragraph applying to the people of that great country, instead of passing over the subject in a contemptuous way, as though it were workly a moment's consideration.

The Earl of Clarkendon—My noble friend has addressed several inquiries to her Majesty's Government with reference to her Majesty's Government ative of the Cabinet of St. James's.

But let us appeal from the Executive Government to
the people, and see whether the Representatives of the
community will support the Government in forcing
upon us, in spite of offers of satisfaction and appeals
to arbitration. upon us, in spite of offers of satisfaction and appeals to arbitration, a quarrel to us most unwelcome and unnatural, and to them assuredly most disastrous and ca'amitons. Alas' the Representatives of the people can give us no answer. They have eyes and see not, ears have they and hear not. They have met together now for seven weeks, but they have concerned themselves with nothing relating to the public except fruitless attempts to elect a Speaker. The American pression its honor, raises its voice against this state of things, but raises its voice in vair. In the anarchy and supersion of all the functions of Government into which but raises its voice in vain. In the anarchy and supersion of all the functions of Government into which the country has fallen the Executive seems emancipated from all control, and disposed to use its power to drive things to a point at which, though the reason of the country may condemn, its patriotism will be bound to support them. The situation is becoming every day more critical, and we must await the result with a firnness inspired by a confidence in our own strength, and the knowledge that we have done and will yet do all that a pacific and honorable nation c.n. do to aver the catastrophe which seems impending

will yet do all that a pacific and honorable nation can do to avert the catastrophe which seems impending not over us, but the nation that has surrendered the care of its honor and peace into such hands at so anxious a mement.

From The London Times, Jos. 28.

We have two questions still to settle with the United States—first, the arrangement of the affairs of Central America: and, secondly, the termination of the dispute which has arisen out of our ill-advised afterupt at enlistment in Canada. We sincerely wish that we could see some more decided effort on our part toward the solution of the first of these questions, and a little more good sease and moderation on the part of the American Government in the consideration of the second. We offer no opinion as to the construction of the treaty under which the first dispute has arisen, although we think that in so simple a matter we have every right to complain that the mutual understanding, whatever it was, has not been embodied in clear lead to a friendly solution. Such a subject could not lave been alluded to without the Government being prepared to lay upon your lordships' table the correspondence which has taken place on the subject, and as that correspondence is still in progress, to lay it on your lordships' table in its present state could have led to no satisfactory conclusion. The most recent demands of the Government of the United States arrived only two days ago, and it would not have been conducive to the pub ic interest to produce them at the present moment. The origin of the point now in dispute is as rollows: On the breaking out of the war numerous applications from foreigners, and also from British subjects in the United States, were made to the British Government for permission to join the army in the East. Some of these applications were made from political motives, some on account of a political interest in the issue, and others from other causes; and in consequence of them instructions were sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States desirous of enlisting in the British service could be received at Halifax. These instructions were made known to Mr. Crampton, and he was told that, however desirous Her Majesty's Government were to obtain recruits, the were still more anxious that there should be no violation or infringement of the principal law of the United States. Shortly afterward an agent opened an agency office, and upon complaint being made Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not raise or recruit soldiers in the United States, and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who then expressed himself-statisfica. The passage of per ons wishing to go into Canada to enlist was paid, and Judge Kame laid down the rule that to pay the passage of men to a foreign port and then eallist them, is no violation of international law. Those persons whose passage to Canada was paid went as volunteers, and, upon arriving there, they were not bound ing, whatever it was, has not been embodied in clear and intelligible language. Our present object, how-ever, is not to grumble over the past, but to suggest remedies for the future. For what useful or honorremedies for the future. For what useful or honorable purpose do we keep open this contemptible quarrel about the I-land of Ruatan and our rights of protecting that polished and civilized community, the Kingdom of Mosquito? When the quarrel arose our policy was obvious enough. It was not the love of musketces, nor an abstract delight in the pestiferous lethnus of Darien, nor an opinion that the possession of Ruatan added any perceptible luster to the diadem of the Queen of Great Britain and Cauada, of India and Australia, that made us seek so carnestly to retain some hold on these miserable regions. It was, we believe, simply and solely because it was thought they would be the seat of the canal destined to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific, and to confer a lasting dowould be the seat of the canal destined to unite the
Atlantic with the Pacific, and to confer a lasting donainton on the Power in whose hands this key of two
occans should be placed. But when we had obtained
from America an undertaking not to colonize or occupy these countries, and were thus secured from the
only rivalry likely, in this respect, to be really formidable, our possessions became valueless, our rights not
worth the breath which their assertion cost us, and our
claims mere worn-out properties, which true wisdom
would have thrown aside and thought of no more. If sons whose passage to Canada was paid went as volunteers, and, upon arriving there, they were not bound to exter into the British service, and, in point of fact, a large number of themspreferred undertaking work in Canada. A correspondence of a not very amicable character has taken place between the two Governments; but the transactions to which it refers are bygone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government have disclaimed all intention of infringing in any way the law of the United States. I say, then this was so when it was considered probable and even likely that we should discover a spot suitable for the the with the same pertinacity now that they are valueless as they did when they supposed them to possess the

most inestimable value.

Nor, while we thus reprobate the conduct of our own statesmen, do we see any reason to speak more highly of that of the statesmen of America. If it be ridiculous in us to cling to the worthless inheritance, is it not equally absurd in them to expend their diplomacy and their cascistry in attempting to elect us from at not equally absurd in them to expend their diplomacy and their cashistry in attempting to eject us from it! If we protect no more the King of Mosquito and swelter no more under the sun of Ruatan, what will they have gained or what shall we have lost? Nothing that we know of, except the gratification of the

they have gained or what shall we have lost? Nothing that we know of, except the gratification of the vanity of the one and of the obstinacy of the other. It seems impossible that such a difference can really present any serious difficulty. As to the point of honor which is said to be engaged in the quarrel, if honor there be in adhering to what we do not want, because somebody else who wants it as little as we do is seeking to dispessess us could not the wound to our honor be sufficiently salved by leaving the matter to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, the King of Belgium, or some other discreet potentate?

Certainly, whatever other cause of quarrel we may have, for this, at least, it would not only be an iniquity but an absurdity to break off our friendly relations with America. With regard to the quarrel about the enlistment, the case is very different. The English Government, it seems, committed an error in seeking to enlist soldiers on the American continent. That error was perceived, promptly retracted, and candidly acknowledged. It does not suit the electioneering purposes of the American President and his Cabinet to be content with this ample satisfaction. They seek to push the quarrel further, and they can do so if they will. The nation must decide whether or not it will adopt and ratify such a course. On our side the means of pacification seem to be exhausted; and we await without fear, as without menace, whatever it may please the Government of the United States to doressolved, we trust, to respect the rights of others, but equally received to maintain our own diguity and support curown honor.

The Queen and The Hon. Miss Murray.—The

THE QUEEN AND THE HON. Miss MURRAY.—The Atheneum has a paragraph explaining the true state of the case with reference to the reported retirement of the Hon. Miss Murray from the Court. It appears according to this statement) that Miss Murray, having visited America, formed new onlines on the life. (according to this statement) that Miss Murray, having visited America, formed new opinions on the Anti-Savety queetion. "This change of view Miss Murray communicated to the Queen, who replied to her lady in waiting, if we are rightly informed by some very wise and very womanity connsels. Unhapply, the Royal letter missed its object, and before Miss Murray had the advantage of reading her august friends advice, she had pledged herself not to observe that discreet silence on a most intricate and vered problem which is necessary in persons holding public situations. Miss Murray has the courage of the opinions: but as she chose to take part in a disber opinions; but as she chose to take part in a dis-cursion that every day threatens to rend the Union, her retirement from the Queen's household followed naturally. These are the simple facts. There was no intention to dedicate the book to her Majesty. Her Majesty never saw the proof sheets. We can-not suppose the Queen meant to rebuke Miss Mur-

ray, as the paragraph makes her, for forming an honest opinion. Muss Murray's retirement from the Court must be assigned to a political, not a personal, motive. We see nothing in it save what is creditable able to Sovereign and subject." COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular. Conndc.] Lowdow, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856-5 r. M. by Colonial and Foreign Fredheer markets have been duiling the week, and in some articles there has been a decline in value. Monay is in very great demand. Consons leave of \$6\(\frac{1}{2}\) self for money, and \$90\(\frac{1}{2}\) self for the account. Mexican Dottars, \$5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Bar Silver, \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\)! self for the account. Mexican Dottars, \$5\(\frac{1}{2}\). Bar Silver, \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\). Cock the proof of the pr

March in Rotterdam, and 3d of April in Amsterdam, while comprise 50,056 berg Java and Padang.

COFFER without chance.

COFFER without chance.

COFFER without chance.

COFFER without 1900 bales have changed hands at a slight advance. In liverpool there is a good demand, and yesterday's quotation for midding Orienna was 513-16951d. P. B.

COENT-There was a moderate supply of English Wheat on the market on Monday, the greater portion of which remained movid, the superior samples only itechning previous rates. In Foreign the business was retail, without change in prices. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 76 11 on 111,433 qrs. returned. To-day hardly any business was 601 on 111,433 qrs. returned. To-day hardly any business was 601 one.

COCOS.—45 hars good red Bahia sold at 60.

Dattos, a.c.—The public sales were small, and prices were hardly snattained in nome instances. 622 cases 630 bags changed inness mid, crange 50 %5665, block 25, dark button 25/300. 7s hales Jermarica Sarragardlia at 2.7021 for good. 50 this, East India Tamarines at 27.6. Rum—No business done at all. Lesward Island has fallen to 74/2016 & proof gallox.

Hand—8: Peternburg Clean has fallen to 235, at which figure business has been done. Mainlika held for £35, at which figure had so the fall of the fal

ds. now very firm-Rails £25 @£810/. Bars £25, free on HON very firm—Rails £25.00 £25 10. Bars £3.5, free on board in Wales. Stooth Pigs 77, in the Clyde.
Lissken—The dealings have been very limited, at rates sister in favor of buyers. East Indian, 66,070; Black Sea. 66,070; The arrivals are 5,230 grs, all from the Fast Indian Otts—Litseed has been brought forward freely, and is qualed 50 on the spot and for future deliveries. Rape is also lower; 53 of 50 ft Refined, and 22,051,6 for Brown. Fish steady, and without alteration. Concon.Nat. 30,740; Palm. 40,0741.
Litseen Cakes are of slow sale. Boston, in burs, £13. Bick is easier, with a large quantity-definer. About 2,000 bags Rengal were sold publicly at 14, for good misdling; 13,073,6 for broken white; 9,300 bags Mairas were withfrawn at 15,073,6 for fain to good pinky.
Saltpeter Rais very dull with lower prices. 350 bags Martines have changed hands at 17,023 for 17, to 97 cent refraction; 7,500 bags Bengal at 34; for 5 P cent, and 331 for 6 P cent. Stock, 4,314 tale signifies 13,55 same jeriod in 1855, and 3,194 in 1854.

**Side & 4.34 time sgainst 11.535 same period in 1855, and 3.194 in 1854.

**Spick & 4.34 time sgainst 11.535 same period in 1855, and 3.194 in 1854.

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The improvement in the demand for Sugar, which we noticed in our last, he not continued, and the advance of 1.325 grainst 1954.

The improvement in the demand for Sugar, which we noticed in our last, he not continued and the square, but in the 2 way, which we selimated, has been lost square, but in the absence of transactions to-day the exact extent of the 611 cannot be stated. The following sales took place in the early part of the weeks 6.250 kgs Menritus at 29.6 for low brown to 43.5 for root grocery being 1.025 decline; of 4.653 bags Penning one fourth was sold at 6.1 decline, 43. for good yellow, and 29.6 for good brown. The sales of West India for the week are 350 hids. Of Foreign, 550 boxes Havana brought 31 for very good sellow to 22.5 for Florettes.

**Affact, there have been sold for mer Continental ports, insured free of particular averare, 750 tune clayed Manilla at 20.64, 4.250 begs Pernams and Paralbae at 20.15, and 5.000 bags Paralba, insured free of manicular free of 5 9 cent, at 27.1. The quantity alvertised for anction to-day was very large, and the whole was bought in.

**The **-Bathet more doing in the finer kinds; but common Com-

vertised for ancison to-usy was very bought in. The Rather more doing in the finer kinds; but common Conouls dull at 91d. 4° D.

Tallow is quoted at 58,80 58,9 on the spot and to March, and
10s for the end of the year.

Turgerarize—110s bills. Rough, from store, have sold at 9.1,
pirits have been bought at 34 8, but none to be bought now
other 15.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Casada.

During the week we have had larce arrivals of Bekanstryers, viz. 70,181 bush. Wheat, 102,916 bush. Coas, and 21,936 bills. FLOUR from the States, with 1,022 grs. Wheat, 1,360 qts. Coas, and 31,172 secks FLOUR from Europe. 6,460 qrs. Wheat from Egypt, and 2,300 grs. Wheat from Europe. 6,460 qrs. Wheat from Egypt, and 2,300 grs. Wheat from Egypt, and 2,300 grs. Wheat from Europe. 6,460 qrs. Wheat from Egypt, and 2,300 grs. Wheat from Calculta.

The Coas trade has been very quiet, with a corresponding deliness at Mark Lane, buyers have been rejustant to go into any fransactions. On Tuesday only a retail business was done in Wheat, at prices I do 724 \$2.70 fb under the rates of last Friday. Flours was also I to 1.6 \$2.50 fb. theaper, with little doing. Isolas Coas week ground in 10.10 \$2.50 fb. bbl. cheaper, with little doing. Isolas Coas week ground to 1.0 fb. \$2.50 fb. and anxious self-era willingly submitted to a decline of 1.1 \$2.50 fb. will not any without and industry buyers to take quantity. Flours was \$1.50 fb. \$2.50 fb. \$2.5

Tallow continues unsettled, and prices are so irregular that

Tallow continues unsettled, and praces are so as a superior it is impossible to quote with accuracy. Butchers' Association we consider worth \$d to 59.

Rosts—There is rather more disposition to buy, and prices are a shade higher.

Bark moves alonely at our quotations.

Cotton—The market was quiet on Saturday last, without particular change in prices, but on Manday, under the advices per Canada, rather tightened. Since Thesiay, out he slight improvement quoted from Machester, and the few day's later cates per Atlanic, trade has been very active, and prices of American generally have advanced \$d, to 3-154. 28 %, he most in arked improvement being in low leafy lots of Orleans, and in the midding classes of t plands, some of which have been made at as pectan advance as id. 28 % within the week. To-day the trade don't seem disposed to follow up the market, and the trade don't seem disposed to follow up the market, and trade don't seem disposed to follow of the marks, and ny have sone away either without buying or with less than y usually fake; still, sales reach 8,000 to 10,000 bales. Cotton on more freely offered. Madding Orleans, 5 13-154; Mobils, 160.; I plands, 5 11-16d, \$\phi\$ B.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Casade:)

A temperary case in money, and the auticipations of peace, produced in the early part of the week a very animated demand for Corrox, which, without high stock, gave holders a decided advantage. Prices of American advanced [474] \$\forall B\$, the huminess for the week ending late evening, amounting to \$15.00 bales. A slight reaction has taken place to lay in consequence of the spain increasing pressure for money, examing the Bank of England to raise her rate for loans on stock to \$17\$ certains and the market closes quietly but steadily, the sales for the day being \$1200 bales.

in goods.

The Corn market has again been extremely dull to day, with a decline in Whear of 324d, \$\psi\$ bush; in Flour of 2 \$\psi\$ bbl., and in Indian Corn of 3 \$\psi\$ qr. The quotations are: White Whear, 11 2\psi 16; red, 10/2\psi 0, 4 \$\psi\$ 0. Western Canal Flours, 56 2\psi 7, Philadelphia and Baitimore, 30\psi 96; Ohio, 4 \$\psi\$ bbl.; white Indian Corn, 39; yellow, 56, and mixed, 56 6 2\psi .

The sales of Rosss for the week amount to 2,800 bbls, at 4.3 a 4.5 ϕ cwt. for common quality.

CHINA SHEEF-THEIR PROLIFICACY .- We have a letter from a gentleman of this city confirmatory of our statement that these animals, called Nankin sheep,

statement that these animals, called Nankin sheep, will breed like rabbits. He says:

"Sixteen months ago I purchased four ewes of the Nankin breed of sheep, from the clipper-ship Jacob Bell, just arrived from Canton. In sending them to my farts, Norwalk Island, Ct., one of them was hurt and died. I had no other sheep but those three on a lone island, and no buck with them, though they were all with lamb when I bought them. In one year and ten days from the time I purchased them I had a clear increase of thirty-five, exclusive of the three, and increase of thirty-five, exclusive of the three, and raised the buck for the second crop; the least number of lambs by one ewe at a birth was three, the greatest number five. One of these sheep has had twice lambs in filten months, during three terms of pregnancy; the first time three, the second time four, and the third time five lambs. Two of these sheep have had five lambs at a birth, and four at a time is a common number. They are large and hardeness and the months. number. They are large and handsome, and the mut-

ton is of superior delicacy."

Their mutton may be delicate—that we cannot deny, having never tasted it. That they are large and handsome we do deny, having seen them; not the above lot, but some of the same sort, concerning which we have expressed our opinion already. them with Shanghae roosters, and other Chinamen, as poor stock for this country.

INGENIOUS E-CAPE. - A prisoner named Jacob France, confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, at Baltimore, effected his escape from that institution on Sunday night, by cutting the grating at the window of Sunday night, by cutting the grating at the window of his cell and removing the bricks from the wall. He appears to have been employed in the blacksmith skep, where he had probably fabricated tools for his escape, or got the materials for making them. With a fine saw he cut through the cross bars where they entered the wall, and the upright bars outside, so that in either case detection would not be probable. After this he drilled two holes through the upright bars with a bratchet drill. All this part of the work was done previous to Sunday night, as was shown by its being rusty, and he prevented scrutiny by covering the rusty, and he prevented scrutiny by covering the places with whiting to resemble the white-wash of the places with whiting to resemble the white-wash of the wall. On Sunday night he drilled out the iron sill, removed the upright bar, out off the remaining half of the cross bar, and made a hole in the wall large enough to allow his body to pass, though it must have been tight squeezing, as it was only a foot square of room. He then carefully removed the bricks from the left side of the loop-hole which afforded ventilation to the cell, without breaking any of them, and so passing to the east wall of the yard, where he found a number of i on bare. One of these he bent so as to form a book at both ends, and with this and a rope he managed to climb over the wall and railing. All this was noiselessly done, and the cecape was not discovered sign to come over the wall and railing. All this was noiselessly done, and the escape was not discovered until the prisoner was missed from the gang on Monday. France is a native of Pennsylvania, forty-three years old, and speaks German fluently. The crime of which he was convicted was petty their, but he added to it by assaulting an officer.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The subjoined documents were transmitted to the Senate on Monday, in reply to a call on the President for certain information in regard to affairs in the Terri-

tory of Kansas: Goe. Shannon to the President.

SHAWNER MISSION, K. T.) Nov. 28, 1855.

Sir: Affairs in this Territory are daily assuming shape of real danger to the peace and good order of society. I am well satisfied that there exists in this Territory a secret military organization, which has for Territory a secret military organization, which has for its object, among other things, resistance to the laws by force. Until within a few days past I have looked months threat of laws. by force. Until within a few days past I have looked upon the threats of leading men and public papers, who have placed themselves in an attitude of resistance to the laws, as not intended by those who made them to be carried into execution. I am now satisfied of the existence of this secret military organization, and that those engaged in it have been secretly supplied with arms and munitions of war, and that it is the object and purpose of this organization to resist the laws by force. The strength of this organization is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000, but I have no satisfactory data from which to estimate its real strength, and I do not believe they can command for any given purpose more than 1,000 men. It is have no satisfactory data from which to estimate its real strength, and I do not believe they can command for any given purpose more than 1,000 men. It is said they are be well supplied with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, and that they are bound by an oath to assist and aid each other in the resistance of the laws when called upon so to do. Independent of the disclosures made by those who formerly belonged to this Association, and the hints thrown out in some of the public journals in their interest, the most practical proof of the truth of these allegations consists in their own acts. A few days-since a difficulty took place in Douglas County, some ten miles south of Lawrence, between one of these men and a man by the name of Coleman from Virginia, in relation to a claim, in which the former was shot and died immediately. Coleman was taken into custody, for trial, by the Sheriif of that county, and, to avoid all ground of objection as to legal authority. Judge Lecompte was written to, and requested to attend at the county seat (it being in his judicial district and sit as an examining court. In the mean time a large body of armed men, said to be from three to four hundred, collected at and near Lawrence, for the avowed purpose of rescuing Coleman from the Sheriff, and executing him without a trial. Coleman claims that he shot the man strictly in self-defence, and is willing to abide a judicial investigation and trial. On Monday last a warrant was issued against one of this band of men for threatening the life of one of his neighbors, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the county for execution, who, with a posse of some ten men, availed him on Tuesday night, and, as he was conveybors, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the county for execution, who, with a posse of some ten men, arrested him on Tuesday night, and, as he was conveyarrested him on Tuesday night, and, as he was conveying the prisoner to Lecompton, he was met about 2 o'clock in the morning by a band of these men, consisting of between forty and fifty, all armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers, who forcibly rescued the prisoner out of his hands, and openly proclaimed that there were no officers or law in this Territory. In the settlement in which these transactions took place there were from sixteen to twenty Law-and-Order families, and about one hundred Free-Soil families. At the last advices three of the houses of the former had been burned down by this armed band, cattle had been killed, and a considerable amount of corn and other personal propdown by this armed band, cattle had been kined, and a considerable amount of corn and other personal property destroyed, and the whole Law-and-Order population of that neighborhood, induced by terror, had fied, except two faulilies, whose lives were threatened. Helpless women and children have been forced by fear and threats to file from their homes and seek shelter and protection in the State of Missouri. Measures were being taken by the legal authorities to procue warrants against these lawless and seek shelter and protection in the Nate of Austonii. Measures were being taken by the legal authorities to procure warrants against these lawless men, and have them arrested and legally tried. Under these circumstances, the Sheriff of the county has called on me fer 3,000 men to aid him in the execution of the warrants in his hands, to protect him and his prisoner from the violence of this armed force. The force required by the Sheriff is far beyond what I believe necessary, and, indeed, far beyond what could be raised in this Territory. From 500 to 800 men will be amply sufficient, I have no doubt, to protect the Sheriff and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. With the view of giving to the Saeriff the requisite aid, have issued orders to Major-Gen. Rich ardson of the Northern Division of Militia of this Territory—a prudent and discreet man—a copy of which ardson of the Northern Division of Mainta of this ritory—a prudent and discrete man—a copy of which I send you herewith. I also send you a copy of a request I have made of Gen. Strickler, who resides in the adjoining county to Douglas. These are the only orders I have thought it necessary to issue, by means of which I believe a sufficient force will be raised to be set at the Section of the sufficient force will be raised to protect the Sheriff and enable him to execute the le al process in his hands.

The time has come when this armed band of men who are seeking to subvert and render powerless th

who are seeking to subvert and render poweriess the existing Government, have to be met and the laws enforced against them, or submit to their lawless dominion. If the lives and property of unoffending citizens of this Territory cannot be protected by law, there is an end to practical government, and it becomes a useless formality.

The excitement along the borders of Missouri is runging wild and nothing but the enforcement of the laws

The excitement along the borders of Missouri is running wild, and nothing but the enforcement of the laws against these men will allay it. Since the disclosure of the existence and purposes of this secret military organization in this Territory, there has been much excitement along the borders of Missouri, but it has been held in check heretofore by assurances that the laws of the Territory would be enforced, and that protection would be given to the citizens against all unlawfuncts of this association. This feeling and intense excitement can still be held in subordination if the laws are faithfully executed; otherwise there is no power here that can control this border excitement, and civil war is inevitable. This military organization is looked upon as bestile to all Southern men, or rather to the war is inevitable. This military organization is looked upon as bestile to all Southern men, or rather to the Law-and-Order party of the Territory, many of whom have relations and friends, and all have sympathizers, in Missouri; and the moment it is believed that in Missouri; and the moment it is believed that laws will not furnish adequate protection to class of citizens against the lawless acts of this armed association, a force will be precipitated across the line to redress real and supposed wrongs, inflicted on friends, that cannot be controlled or for the moment resisted. It is in vain to conceal the fact. We moment resisted. It is in vain to conceal the fact. We are standing on a volcano, the upheavings and agitations beneath we feel, and no one can tell the hour when an eruption may take place. Under existing circumstances the importance of sustaining the Sheriff of Douglas County, and enabling him to execute his process, independent of other considerations connected with the peace and good order of society, will strike you at once; and to do this by the aid and assistance of the citizens of this Territory is the great object to be accomplished to avoid the dreadful evils of civil war. I believe this can be done. In this, however, I may be mistaken. No effort shall be wanting on my part to preserve good order in the Territory, and I will keep you constantly advised of the progress and state constantly advised of the progress and state

of things here.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

WILS IN SHANNON.

Gov. Shannon to Major-Gen. Richardson.

Gov. Shannon to Major-Gen. Richardson.

Headquarters, Shawser Missios,
Kansas Territory, Nov. 27, 1855.

Sir: Reliable information has reached me that an armed military force is now in Lawrence and that vicinity, in open rebellion against the laws of this Territory, and that they have determined that no process in the hands of the Sheriff of that county shall be executed. I have received a letter from S. J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, informing me that he has arrested a man under a warrant placed in his hands, and, while conveying him to Lecompton, he was met by an armed force of some forty men, and that the prisoner was taken out of his custody and open defiance bid to the law. I am also duly advised that an armed band of men have burned a number of houses, destroyed personal property, and turned whole families out of personal property, and turned whole families out of doors in Douglas County. Warrants will be issued against those men and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Douglas County for execution. He has written to me demanding 3,000 men to aid him in the execution of the process of the law and the preserva-tion of the praces.

You are, therefore, hereby ordered to collect together You are, therefore, hereby ordered to collect together as large a force as you can in your division, and repair without delay to Lecompton, and report yourself to S. J. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas Courty, together with the number of your forces, and render to him all the aid and assistance in your power, if required, in the execution of any legal process in his hands. The forces under your command are to be used for the sole purpose of aiding the Sheriff in executing the law, and for no other purpose.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, wilson SHANNON.

Major General William P. Richards

Gor. Stannon to Gen. H. J. Strickler.

Gor. Skannon to Gen. H. J. Strickler.

Headquarters, Shawner Mission,
Kansas Territory, Nov. 27, 1855.

Size: I am this moment advised by letter from S. J.
Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, that while conveying a prisoner to Lecompton, whom he had arrested by virtue of a peace warrant, he was met by a band of armed men, who took said prisoner forcibly out of his possession, and bid defiance to the execution of all law in this Territory. He has demanded of me three thousand men to aid him in the execution of the legal process in his hands. As the Southern division of the militia of this Territory is not organized, I can only request you to collect together as large a force as you can, and at as early a day as practicable report yourself, with the forces you may raise, to S. J. Jones, Sheriff of Douglas County, and to give him every assistance in your power in the execution of the legal process in his hands. Whatever forces you may bring to his aid are to be used for the sole purpose of aiding the said Sheriff in the execution of the law, and no other. It is expected that every good citizen will aid

and assist the lawful authorities in the execution of the aws of the Territory and the preservation of good order.
Your obedient servant,
General H. J. STRICKLER.
WILSON SHANAOX.

Governor Shannon to the Presiden

Year obedient servant.

General H. J. STRICKLER.

Governor Shannon to the President.

EXECUTINE OFFICE, SHAWSER MISSION, K. T., J.

December II, 1855.

SIR: In my dispatch to you of the 28th ultimo, I advised you of the threatened difficulties in relation to the execution of the laws of this Territory in Douglas County. The excitement which then existed confined to increase, owing to the aggravated reports from Lawrence and that vicinity in relation to the military preparations that were being imade to attack the Sheriff and resist the execution of the laws. The excitement increased and spread, not only throughout this whole Territory, but was worked up to the utmost point of intensity in the whole of the upper portion of Missouri. Armed men were seen rushing from all quarters toward Lawrence—some to defend the place and others to demolish it. The orders I had issued to Major-General Richardson and General Strickler had brought to the Sheriff of Douglas County a very inadequate force for his protection, when compared with the forces in the Town of Lawrence. Indeed, the militin of the Territory being wholly unorganized, no forces could be obtained except those who voluntarily tendered their aid to the Sheriff or to Generals Richardson and Strickler.

The whole force in the Territory thus obtained did not amount to more than three or four hundred men, badly armed and wholly unprepared to resist the forces in Lawrence, which amounted at that time to some soon men, all remarkably well armed with Sharp, rifles and other weapons. These facts becoming known across the line in the State of Missouri, large numbers of men from that State, in irregular bodies, rushed to the County of Douglas, and many of them enrolled themselves in the Sheriff's posse. In this state of affairs, I saw no way of avoiding a deadly conflict but to obtain the use of the United States forces at Fort Leavenworth, and, with that view, I addressed you at telegraphic dispatch, of the Missouri, large numbers of men instructions would be received fro

moment such orders came to hand. I proceeded as rapidly as possible to the camp of Gen. Strickler, on the Wakarusa, six miles east of Lawrence, and arrived in camp about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst. I found that General Strickler, as well as General Richardson, had very judiciously adopted the policy of incorporating into their respective commands all the irregular forces that had arrived. This was done with the view of subjecting them to military orders and discipline, and to prevent any unlawful acts or outbreaks. The great danger to be apprehended was from an unauthorized attack on the was done with the view of subjecting them to mistary orders and discipline, and to prevent any unlawful acts or outbreaks. The great dauger to be apprehended was from an unauthorized attack on the Town of Lawrence, which was being strongly fortified and had about 1,050 men, well armed, to defeud, with two pieces of artillery. While on the other side, there were probably in all near 2,000 men, many of them indifferently armed, but having a strong park of artillery. I found in the camp at Wakarusa a deep and settled feeling of hostility against the opposing forces in Lawrence, and apparently a fixed determination to attack that place and demolish it and the presses, and take possession of their arms. It seemed to be a universal opinion in the camp that there was no safety to the Lawand-Order party in the Territory while the other party were permitted to retain their Sharp's rifles, an instrument used only for war purposes. After mingling with all the leading men in the Wakarusa camp, and urging on them the importance of avoiding a conflict of arms, that such a step would probably light the torch of civil war and endanger the very Union itself, I still found that there was a strong desire with all, and a fixed determination with many, to compel the forces in Lawrence to give up their arms. Believing that such a demand would lead to a conflict which, if once commenced, no one could tell where it would end, and seeing no way to avoid it except by the aid of the United States forces, I again wrote another communication to Cel. Summer, and sent it to him by special dispatch about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., requesting his presence; a copy of which I send you herewith, marked E. I received no reply until my return to this place, after the difficulty had been arranged. I send you acopy of this reply, marked F. Early on the morning of the 7th inst. I repaired to the camp at Lawrence, and found them busily engaged in their fortifications and drilling their forces, and hai a full and satisfactory interview wi iion, and the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity were when properly called on, to aid in the arrest of any one charged with their violation, and aid and assist in the preservation of the peace and good order of society; while, on my part, I gave them every assurance in my power that they should be protected in all their rights, and defended against all unlawful aggressions. It is proper I should say that they claimed that a large majority of them had unlawful aggressions. It is proper I should say that they claimed that a large majority of them had always held and inculcated the same views. The assurances I received entirely satisfied me that no one against whom a writ was issued was then in Lawrence: that they had all fied, and that they were harboring, concealing, or defending no one against whom a writ had been issued, and that hereafter there would be no combined effort made to prevent the service of any process in the County of Dougles. This was entirely satisfactory, and all that had been desired. But to satisfy the forces that surrounded Lawrence, so that they could be induced to retire in order, was the great difficulty to be overcome. To issue an order to the Sheriff to disband his posse, and to Generals Richardson and Strickler to disband their forces, would have been left without control to follow the impulse of their feelings, which evidently was to attack and disarm the people of Lawrence. Early on the morning of the 8th, through the influence of some leading men, I procured thirteen of the leading Captains in the Wakarusa camp to be appointed a Cemmittee to confer with a Committee from the Lawrence camp, to meet at Franklin, midway between the two hostile forces. I proceeded to the Lawrence camp, and returned to Franklin in the evening with the Committee, where the proposed interview took place. This interview, which lasted for some time, resulted in producing a better state of feeling; and the Committee from the Wakarusa camp were satisfied to retire without doing anything more, and so reported to the army. This, with the active exertions of myself and others, produced a better feeling among the men, and by daylight on the morning of the 9th, I felt I could with safety order the forces to disband, and accordingly did so. They retired in order, and refrained from any act of violence; but it was evident there was a silent disatisfaction at the course I had taken. But I felt conscious I was right, and that my course would be always held and inculcated the same views. dissatisfaction at the course I had taken. But I fel

and tranquility, or the execution of the laws may require their assistance. Should there be an outbreak, it will most probably be sudden, and, before orders can be obtained from Washington, the crisis will have I send you herewith the copies of various affidavits, letters, &c., which will give you some information a detail touching the subject-matter of this dispatch. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. WILSON SHANNON.

Territory be authorized to call on the forces of the United States when, in his judgment, the public peace and tranquility, or the execution of the laws may

dissatisfaction at the course I had taken. But I felt conscious I was right, and that my course would be sanctioned alike by the dictates of humanity and sound policy. I returned to Lawrence on the 9th, and remained until the morning of the 10th, when every thing being quiet and safe, I returned to this place. Everything is quiet now, but it is my duty to say to you frankly that I have forebodings as to the future. The militia or volunteer corps counot be relied on to preserve the peace in these civil party contests, or where partisans are concerned. A call on the militia will generally only bring in conflict the two parties. I am satisfied that the only forces that can be used in this Territory in enforcing the laws, or preserving the peace, are those of the United States; and, with this view, I would suggest that the Executive of the Territory be authorized to call on the forces of the

Thave the bonor to be your obedient servant.

WILSON SHANNON.

To his Excellency Franklis Pierce.

Headquareers First Cavalry.

Fort Leavenworth, Dec. 5, 1855, 1 o'clock a.m.,

Governor: I have just received your letter of yetterday, with the telegraphic dispatch from the Presdent. I will march with my regiment in a few boars,
and will meet you at the Delaware crossing on the

Kansas this evening.

With high respect, your obedient servant.

E. F. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

His Excellency Wilson Shannon.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALEY, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 5, 1855. S GOVERNOR: On more mature reflection, I think it will not be proper for me to move before I receive the orders of the Government. I shall be all ready where

ever I get them.

This decision will not delay our reaching the seems